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The other articles are due wholly to the members of the School. Dr. Mahler contributes in German an interesting discussion of the celebrated "Aphrodite of Arles," in which he would see a copy of the *catagusa* of Praxiteles mentioned by Pliny *H. N.* xxxiv 69, and hence would restore as drawing the thread in spinning. Mr. Van Buren presents a new collation of two important MSS of Columella. Mr. Cross in "A new Variant of the 'Sappho' type" discusses a marble head from Rome recently acquired by the Art Museum of Worcester, Mass., which, however, many regard as a forgery. Mr. Morey offers some very sane remarks about the reliefs on the Christian sarcophagus found, and still preserved, in S. Maria Antiqua by the Forum. He successfully confutes certain views of his master in Christian archaeology, Marucchi. In a shorter article he discusses the date of the election of Julian. The present writer is of the opinion that corroborative evidence should be sought in the comparative study of the mint-marks on the coins of Julian and his contemporaries. Lastly, the Director himself presents a series of notes of travel on archaeological sites in Turkestan. It seems strange that with such opportunities for research about him, he should wander out to Bactria, notebook in hand, to gather material for the publications of the American School in Rome!

The volume is richly illustrated and beautifully printed and bound. A question naturally arises: These are technical studies for classical scholars, and scholars are notoriously poor. Would it not be wiser, without sacrifice of text or illustration, to make a less luxurious volume, that should not be beyond the means of anyone who wished to own it?

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The Metaphorical Terminology of Greek Rhetoric and Literary Criticism. BY LA RUE VAN HOOK. Chicago dissertation. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1905. Pp. 51. \$0.50.

This treatise forms a valuable contribution in a field which especially invites and rewards investigation. In a brief introduction (5 pp.) the writer traces the development of the terminology of ancient criticism, naming the authors who employ metaphorical terms. Among the comparatively few extant, Dionysius of Halicarnassus is the most conspicuous. The difficulty in distinguishing whether terms are being used in a consciously metaphorical sense or not is discussed and the author's plan of classification is presented. Pp. 12-44 are devoted to a classification and definition of terms. These are placed under two main headings: I. Terms derived from Nature—water, heat and cold, light and darkness, weight, height and length, flowers; II. Terms from Human Life—the

body, its condition, dress, etc., athletics, war, the sea, age and sex, social status, sense of taste, deities and religion, theater and festivals, disposition and morals, trades and arts. The indices of terms discussed in the dissertation add greatly to the practical value of the treatise. Here are listed 686 terms—368 Greek, 157 Latin, 161 English.

There are occasional infelicities of English style, e. g., the use of the word "some" (p. 47 init.) and about the middle of p. 7 where "such as" would naturally replace "which." In the next sentence the reader who is not himself possessed of knowledge of the facts might be puzzled to determine whether it is meant that the examples cited are to be found in Aristotle or are taken from among the terms developed later by less philosophical critics. Throughout the work additional illustrations occur to the reader, e. g., under *ὑφαίνειν* (p. 35) *Il.* iii. 212 would seem more appropriate than the passage cited, and under *ῥεῖν* (p. 13) no reference could be found so relevant as *Arist. Eq.* 526 ff., where this verb is twice used and the figure of oratory "flowing with abundant praise" is elaborated through several lines. But it is difficult to tell where to stop in illustrative material and perhaps that given here may be regarded as ample considering the plan of the dissertation.

When a work possesses so many excellent qualities one can not avoid a feeling of regret that the author does not make his scheme and treatment still more inclusive, even exhaustive, but we are well aware that the conditions under which a thesis is brought out often discourage this.

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Selections from the Greek Lyric Poets. With a Historical Introduction and Explanatory Notes. By W. S. TYLER. Revised edition. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1906. Pp. xxiv + 191. \$1.

The revised edition (including Bacchylides 17 and 18) of Professor Tyler's *Selections* will make a convenient textbook for those American college students who are appalled by the erudition of Smyth. The introductions are pleasantly written and not overburdened with facts. The notes translate some of the hard phrases, give the Attic for dialect forms, and in general furnish about the amount and kind of assistance desired by a sophomore in a hurry to construe. They will not distract his attention from the text by any excess of learning. He is not even told that Simonides' epinikion for Skopas is reconstructed from the discussion in the *Protagoras*. There is much to be said for this theory of teaching and annotation. But it sadly diminishes our office.

P. S.